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CASTRO MADERO COMMENTS ON NATION'S NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT

PY101940 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Jul 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] As of 1980, Argentina will not require any technical aid from the International Atomic Energy Agency (EAEA), stated Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission.

Castro Madero returned to Buenos Aires after participating in the IAEA annual meeting in Geneva and explained that Argentina's nuclear development next year will make it unnecessary to resort to IAEA's technical aid. He emphasized that through the IAEA Argentina offered technical aid to countries who want it, and at IAEA's request has undertaken two nuclear development programs for Ecuador and Guatemala, providing techical and financial aid.

CIVIC UNION LEADER DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

PY092059 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jul 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Azul (Buenos Aires)--Radical Civic Union (UCR) President Ricardo Balbin has stated that neither he nor the army can be criticized for contacting Peron, although "the army was the one which gave back Peron's military rank and his right to wear a military uniform. But I think the army did this for the sake of peace and I do not criticize them."

Balbin made this statement during an interview with the local newspaper PREGON which publishes the interview in its anniversary issue. Asked whether a civilian-military agreement can be achieved, Balbin answered:

"I want a definition first because until now no definition has been given. Until now we have heard only promises."

Asked whether he believed there were any trends within the armed forces, he said that "everybody is aware of this except that now they are called trends instead of rivalries. This has always happened; it is an old story."

Asked whether he believed Admiral Massera may be the candidate of the so-called "military party", Balbin answered:

"I do not think so because if a trend is taking shape, it is not being done within the armed forces but outside of it. Moreover, Massera's statements give the impression that he is taking a political and civilian stand instead of a military stand."

Balbin added that "until now there has not been any political proposal." Since he recently said that "we will take action, Balbin was asked how is he planning to do this since the restriction on political activities is still in force.

He said: "I know the rules. Moreover, I have been punished by these laws and I have experienced some difficulties as a result of it. But time has passed and there is concern over this process. Furthermore, no one can deny that the people are not satisfied."

Balbin said that all this will be done for the sake of peaceful coexistence. He added: "If the government is intent in obstructing this action I do not have the slightest intention of renouncing my aspiration of struggling along with my party to achieve a national coexistence."

Balbin added: "Without offending or challenging anybody, we will do everything that is within our power to communicate with the largest number of people so that they may be informed about our actions." Balbin explained that "if the political parties are not reorganized, and it looks like this is what will happen, the UCR will try to hold a fruitful dialog with all our members. Of course this does not mean that we will mobilize."

Asked whether he believed the armed forces were the only sector which was making politics in complete freedom, he said: That is why they are in government. He added: "The armed forces lost a great opportunity but they still have time. This is the first time in our history in which all the people are willing to cooperate."

Balbin noted: "We are now experiencing a certain detachment. I fear this might be definitive. If this is the case we will be unable to find a solution but there is still time since the people are still willing to help."

Balbin added that "Argentine youths lack a political, labor and university forum. The only forum in which they may express their feelings, and I am ashamed to say it, is that Roman circus we are giving them, that is, soccer every week, car races every day, and boxing matches broadcast from abroad. Argentine youth can experience freedom only on the soccer fields."

PARTY LEADER SEES 1981 FAVORABLE FOR ELECTIONS

PY091652 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1204 GMT 9 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Rosario, 9 Jul (NA)--Enrique de Vedia, president of the Popular Christian Party [PPC], said here today that "since the government does not have objectives it has no other alternative than to establish deadlines."

De Vedia asserted that "the stage of the present process has expired." He added that "the country needs a democratic system not because the present situation demands it but because history demands it." The political leader talked with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS after he attended the main ceremonies in Rosario commemorating the 25th anniversary of the PPC. De Vedia said: "It would be naive to think that everything will be solved by establishing a date for the elections. The institutionalization process must start immediately if we want to have a true election process which is nothing more than the will of the people." He then added that "1981 may be the right time for all Argentines to elect their president."

About the present political situation De Vedia said that "the present institutions are basically useful for the reorganization of the country." He believes that "stagnation in politics obstructs the much needed renewal of leadership," and advocated the prompt approval of the statute for political parties. De Vedia said that there was no difficulty in obtaining a legal order to hold the ceremony in Rosario, which consisted of a mass at the La Salle School and the placing of a wreath at the mausoleum of political leader Juan Lewis.

Present at the ceremony and the luncheon which followed were Francisco del Cerro and Martin Dip, who together with De Vedia are members of the Executive Council of the Christian Democracy Federation; Luis Freddy Tirao, from the Bolivian Christian Democratic Party; Dagoberto Gonzalez, Venezuelan senator; and Anibal Recalde, from the Uruguayan Christian Democratic Party. Also present at the ceremony were representatives from the Peronist Party, Progressive Democratic Party [PDP], the Radical Party, the Intransigent Party, and the Socialist Party.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN SANTA FE

PY101900 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1139 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santa Fe, 10 Jul (NA)--A youth who was carrying extremist leaflets in a briefcase was arrested here as a result of severe control measures recently implemented by the security forces, after a terrorist attack damaged the local federal court and subversives caused interference in this city's TV Channel 13.

The damage to the federal court building, located on the corner of Buenos Aires and 9 de Julio Sts, was caused by a bomb and caused no injuries.

The arrested person was Sergio Orlando Rigoli, 22, who was riding a motorcycle carrying a briefcase full of subversive pamphlets. According to official information released by the police, young Rigoli--who lives at 6625 Almirante Brown St of this city--planned to distribute the pamphlets in a shantytown.

FORMER PRESIDENT LANUSSE COMMENTS ON POLITICAL PROCESS

PY110210 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 8 Jul 79 p 10, 11, 57, PY

[Undated exclusive interview with former President Alejandro Lanusse in Buenos Aires]

[Excerpts] [Question] The important question is: In what manner do you believe that the responsibility of the government can be transferred to those who should naturally exercise it?

[Answer] I will answer this briefly, reiterating my own statement: It is necessary to promote participation and national commitment because this is the only way to make the participation of responsible citizens a reality. The process should be made "a part" of the people rather than the military imposing its will on civilians.

[Question] The current Argentine process has been labeled as unusual and the heads of the armed forces have emphasized that the idea is not to find a way out but a political solution aimed at the full enforcement of democracy. Do you believe it is necessary to maintain the process? How would you arrive at a solution?

[Answer] I believe that the purpose of reaching a solution and not a way out is sincere, honest and appropriate. But I believe that that the armed forces in 1930, 1943, 1955, 1962 and 1966 had the same intention when they assumed the responsibility to overthrow those who held power by the will of the people. The content of the declarations or messages released on those occasions by military officials confirms my belief.

[Question] But General, do you believe that it is necessary to maintain this process?

[Answer] This process has fulfilled necessary and important stages but I believe that the country still has a long way to go before the normalization of institutions become a reality.

The people in general recognized the seriousness of the situation prevailing in March 1976. This circumstance, the struggle against terrorism and subversion and the possibility of an international military conflict, has made the leaders and the people conduct themselves in a very special manner. We are now in different circumstances and there is greater danger of the government being isolated as well as the people losing all interest.

Our recent past has particularly taught us that this isolation and indifference are factors which can provoke frustrations and failures which are almost impossible to overcome.

The idea of having objectives and not terms is a valid concept if the country can clearly see that these objectives are being fulfilled at a pace in accordance with the concrete reality demanded by the nation. If the daily government actions are efficient, they make a contribution toward legitimizing its power. If not, it will not be sufficient to speak in terms of objectives rather than terms, because this cannot be exclusively imposed by the government; it is imposed by reality.

[Question] How would you reconcile the fulfillment of objectives with terms? In other words--as I already asked you--how would you find a solution?

[Answer] There are people who when analyzing the current circumstance speak of a "new Argentina." I reject this idea, including the opinions of others who act as if "nothing has happened here." On the contrary, many things have happened, some of them extremely serious. We cannot expose ourselves to repeating previous experiences which, despite the good intentions of the principal leaders, were not sufficient to put an end to the instability which has been affecting us for 50 years.

You asked me how I would arrive at a solution? I will take your question literally to make a brief explanation. What the country needs is not a Lanusse solution or a solution by anyone else who would make the irresponsible mistake of believing that his opinion is absolutely essential or that he feels "enlightened." I feel the same way about a group, sector or institution which tries to arrive at a solution of the Argentine problems by imposing only their ideas and will.

What Argentina needs is an Argentine solution. The question arises then, who can give this solution? And here we go back to what has been said previously: If one believes in democracy, he must necessarily believe in responsible public opinion, trust their decisions and respect their definitions. If the objective is democracy, the path to be followed to enact it cannot be dictatorship, much less the type of paternalist dictatorship "sine die." All Argentines must be and must feel participants in this national process. They must be participants in the "Argentine solution."

[Question] During the government of the armed forces headed by you there was permanent talk about a great national agreement. Do you believe that this need is no longer valid?

[Answer] I do not believe it wise or appropriate to use the word "agreement." Whether I like it or not, I must recall that this is a term linked by many people with the alleged intentions or ambitions of Lanusse when he was president of the de facto government. To be more precise and avoid new suspicion--if this is possible--I propose that you replace the word "agreement" with "accord" or "commitment."

Just as there are many things which are not as valid as in previous years of similar circumstances, the need to reach this national accord or commitment is now even more valid than when we saw the need and talked about it after March 1971, when we had the responsibility of exercising the political power of the state.

"Without an agreement, there will be no solution in the country and without an agreement there will be no end to coups in Argentina. If a new government--whether de facto or sectorial, even as the result of clean elections--tries to do without the armed forces, the church, the large unions and the business organizations, it will incubate from the beginning a new crisis, worse than any of the previous ones, therefore democracy will never be able to subsist in Argentina." These were the very wise words of Arturo Mor Roig (mentioned in "My Testimony.") I doubt that anybody can refute it.

[Question] Do you believe that this national accord or commitment should be implemented before or after an institutional solution?

[Answer] I categorically believe that the national accord or commitment is now more necessary than before. I do not believe that this national accord or commitment is in direct relationship with institutional normalization, but related with the period of transition and a period of learning, the absence of which has repeatedly created frustrations in the military governments of the past. These frustrations, among other causes, were the result of an intent to go directly and through the holding of elections from an artificial reality to the wanted and needed institutional normality and stability.

The stage or period of transition demands unity and national commitment. From this time on and in the stage or period of institutional normalization, it will be possible to have plurality, a factor which is so necessary and useful in [illegible] democracy.

[Question] Do you believe that the dialog between civilians and military is necessary now?

[Answer] I would say that dialog or a wide, loyal and frank communication is necessary between the leaders and the people, a communication without any discrimination regarding profession, occupation or any other circumstance not prescribed in the current legal regulations.

[Question] Does the exercise of power deteriorate the armed forces?

[Answer] The exercise of political power over a nation does deteriorate and wear down in a short time those exercising it. This is historically true and has a lot to do with human nature, with human intelligence, its spirit of criticism, its rational attitude an its permanent aspiration--embedded in its nature--to achieve a sustained moral and material and individual and collective progress. Those who carry out a political process, which can never satisfy everyone, are logically exposed to criticism and in turn produce frustrations.

Therefore, my answer--which is also my personal experience--is concrete and categorical: The exercise of political power by the armed forces deteriorates the forces and wears down and affects their men. This is only my personal opinion and my profound conviction. It is based on our history and in the unchangeable doctrine of our armed forces. Anyone who is interested in further study of this matter can fully verify it.

BRIEFS

GASOHOL OUTLET--San Miguel de Tucuman, 10 Jul (TELAM)--The first outlet of an alcohol-gasoline mixture was dedicated in a special ceremony presided by the provincial governor. Thus the program for the utilization of this mixture as fuel for vehicles was launched. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1050 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY]

SILES ZUAZO MAINTAINS LEAD AS VOTE COUNT CONTINUES

PY110334 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0306 GMT 11 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jul (LATIN)--The official vote count of the 1 July general election tonight came close to 79 percent of the ballots cast with Hernan Siles Zuazo, the leftwing candidate of the Popular Democratic Unity [UDP], maintaining a slight lead.

Of a total of 1,459,689 votes counted of the more than 1.8 million votes cast, the following are the partial results for the four leading candidates after today's vote count:

Hernan Siles Zuazo [UDP]	518,057 [35.4 percent]
Victor Paz Estenssoro [MNR]	464,377 [31.8 percent]
Hugo Banzer Suarez [ADN]	206,152 [14.1 percent]
Marcelo Quiroga (Socialist)	70,579 [4.8 percent]

PAZ ESTENSSORO BELIEVES HE CAN SOLVE NATION'S CRISIS

DW101530 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Jul 79 p 3 DW

[Report on an interview by correspondent Walter Haubrich with Bolivia's Victor Paz Estenssoro]

[Text] La Paz, 8 July--Victor Paz Estenssoro, Bolivia's old caudillo, appears to be in an optimistic mood. At the age of 72, he has good chances to be elected president of his country for the fourth time, thus being finally accepted in the gallery of great charismatic Latin American politicians. Paz Estenssoro can be counted as one of the few political leaders of this centurey who implemented great changes in South America and whose influence goes beyond the limit of their country: Getulio Vargas; Juan Peron; Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, the still-living ideologist of a democratic "Indian-America;" and, among a few others, also Victor Paz Estenssoro, the father of the Bolivian revolution of 1952, who has decisively changed the country.

Paz Estenssoro is more debatable than other South American populist caudillos; even if he would bring to an end the democratization process as the president of his country, some black spots would still remain on the picture of the democrat Paz Estenssoro. His 2-year cooperation with dictator Banzer took place at a time when many Bolivian democrats, among them members of Paz Estenssoro's own party, were imprisoned or exiled. With his own party, the MNR (Nationalist-Revolutionary Movement) Paz Estenssoro had won several elections before with great majorities, making election deceit, from which Bolivia still is suffering, a normal political affair. These are the known black spots in the biography of a creative, pragmatic and flexible politician who is full of ideas. A man who can speak and think, a tribune who always keeps a cool head.

Victor Paz Estenssoro says with frank self-assurance that he still considers himself the only one who could rule Bolivia and lead it out of the economic crisis: "The problems of our country are so urgent and difficult that only a politician who has the confidence of the people and who is able to make creative suggestions will be able to solve them; I think I am that politician. My party, the Nationalist-Revolutionary Movement, and particularly I myself, supplied ample evidence of our capabilities--such as the development of the eastern province, Santa Cruz. That was our work, or my work, if you want to put it that way. The outcome of the Santa Cruz elections was a recognition of the work I have done in the years when I was heading the government. The populace of Santa Cruz voted for me and produced a majority. It did not vote for General Banzer, as was generally expected."

The fact that he is considered a candidate of the United States does not irritate Paz Estenssoro much: "This is mainly election propaganda. If the North American government thinks highly of us, it is because we pursued a responsible policy when we were in power." It is no secret that a rightist-center cabinet under Paz Estenssoro would be welcomed by the North American government which energetically supported the democratization process in Bolivia. The fact that Paz Estenssoro's party alliance would contain, in addition to his populist MNR, also Christian Democratic and pro-Chinese Communist deputies, would hardly worry Washington due to its own present policy vis-a-vis China.

Important for Bolivia in its current economic crisis are investments from North America and a pro-Bolivian policy of the United States on the international tin market. Sale of American tin reserves would decrease the price of Bolivia's most important export product. "Bolivia needs the good will of the United States to solve its most urgent economic problems," said Paz Estenssoro in a talk with FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. Good relations between the new government and Washington, therefore, would be very useful. Victor Paz Estenssoro considers quick economic-political measures as the most urgent task to be handled by the new government. The economic situation of the country--together with rapidly increasing foreign debts--has been deteriorating for almost 2 years now. The military governments of General Banzer, Pereda and Padilla--who after all permitted democratic elections but left all unpopular measures to the new civil government--did nothing to avoid a deterioration of the economic situation.

In the election campaign, Paz Estenssoro decisively rejected a devaluation of the Bolivian peso which has been stable for a long time. But after the elections and with a good chance to become president, things look different: "On principle I am against a devaluation. But if other possibilities to improve the foreign currency balance will not work, we will have to devalue." The fight against smuggling--it is an open secret in Bolivia that high functionaries of the earlier Banzer dictatorship have been involved in smuggling--forms part of the measures aimed at improving the foreign currency balance. Observers of Bolivian policy doubt, however, that Paz Estenssoro, once elected president with the voices of the Banzer group in parliament, will be able to investigate the dirty deals of the Banzer administration, although such an investigation has been generally demanded.

Paz Estenssoro has great hopes regarding the discovery of new tin and petrol sucres. Paz Estenssoro, the father of the 1952 nationalist revolution, still rejects participation of foreign capital in the costly search for new ore resources. In doing this he contradicts the Christian Democrat Ossio who is running for vice president. Ossio in an earlier talk with this paper advocated participation of foreign firms in the search for ore in Bolivia. Ossio, who owns mines, believes that neither the state-owned firm COMIBOL nor Bolivia's private mining industry dispose of the necessary means.

Paz Estenssoro's expectations of being elected 27 years after his first election as Bolivian president are based on the election law. The small departments in which Paz Estenssoro was victorious have an advantage according to the election law. "We are prepared to negotiate with the two other strong factions, the UDP of Siles Zuazo and Banzer's ADN." Would Banzer with his officers organize a putsch if the MNR and the UDP formed an alliance in the presidential elections? "I do not think so; there is no climate now for a coup d'etat. An alliance between the UDP and the MNR would not create conditions for a Banzer putsch. By the way, we will not set up a government coalition with any other party' all we will do is make election agreements. General Hugo Banzer would be ill-advised if he planned a putsch now. Victor Paz Estenssoro ought to know this because after all he was involved in a putsch once together with Hugo Banzer.

Paz Estenssoro continues to consider himself a statesman with international influence. He considers the current process in Bolivia as part of a general return to democracy in South America. "The United States, which in the past decades supported military putsches, now prefers to have democratic governments in its southern neighboring countries. But you must beware of thoughtless illusions and you must not believe that dictatorships in Latin America will now be turning into democracies. It is much simpler to stage military putsches than to set up parliamentary democracies."

QUIROGA CONCERNED ABOUT MILITARY'S ROLE

PY101150 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The Socialist Party No 1 [PS-1] has made a serious, disquieting disclosure of an alleged document presented to presidential candidates at a meeting with the military leadership.

Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz disclosed a document containing 16 points, many of which are in clear violation of the Constitution. On disclosing the document, Quiroga analyzed the various points which he classified into three groups: those which do not violate the Constitution, those which are designed to replace functions or decisionmaking powers, and those which are in clear violation of the Constitution.

The following are the points questioned by the PS-1, which has become the fourth political force in the country: point two--The future government will decide its international policy in keeping with military geopolitical views concerning neighboring countries; point five--The future government will respect the armed forces' role and will permit the participation of the high military command in both cabinet meetings and decisions; point seven--The future government will preserve the purchasing power of the salary of members of the armed forces; point eight--The future government will guarantee the supply of adequate resources for the Armed Forces National Development Corporation and for the armed forces civic action; and point twelve--The future government will increase the salaries of military officers.

Let us hear what the socialist leader said about point two: [Begin Quiroga recording] The demands contained in point two tends to subordinate our country's foreign policy to the links and guidelines established through intermilitary policies outlined by the Bolivian military regime and those of neighboring countries. This demand is in clear violation of Article 59, Sections 12 and 13, of the Constitution; it seeks to replace the legislative branch and also violates Article 96, Sections 2 and 3, of the Constitution. It is the president of the republic and the legislative branch who are empowered to make decisions on foreign policy. [end recording]

Quiroga regarded point three [as heard], which tacitly referred to the armed forces tutelage of the oppressed sectors and which is ultimately designed to honorably guarantee the so-called military-peasant agreement, as "euphemistic."

Quiroga stated that this document and the message of the army commander in chief reflect a policy aimed at unleashing a new military intervention to change the course of a constitutionalization and democratization process which does not meet a major demand, that is, the armed forces will give up public administration but will retain political power.

Quiroga said: [Begin recording] The 16 demands aimed at achieving this goal [words indistinct] that political power is based on arms and not on the will of the majority of the people. Before concluding this exposition and before answering the questions you newsmen may want to ask, I want to state that these documents were in the possession of our party several days before the election, but we did not disclose them to avoid disrupting the constitutionalization process and adding another disturbing factor in an already precarious democratic process. We are disclosing them now in view of the remarks made by the army commander and the refusal by a representative of the (?National Revolutionary Movement) to listen to the warning made last week by the PS-1 to the workers, the youth, and the people of Bolivia about the danger that the election may be distorted to give way to a plan designed to consolidate the present power structure, which now poses the danger of another military intervention designed to change the course of the constitutionalization process in which we are engaged through our votes. [end recording]

The socialist candidate concluded by stating that the documents disclosed are in no way related to national security but rather they are eminently documents of a political nature which affect this process.

Army Rejects Quiroga's Charges

PY102114 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Jul (LATIN)--The Bolivian Army has categorically rejected the statements made by a leftist party regarding an alleged military threat against the democratic process whose main event was the general elections on 1 July. The general command of the army, the most influential among the armed forces, charged in the only harsh military pronouncement since the elections that political groups try to misrepresent the institutionalist stand of the armed forces.

Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz, presidential candidate for the Socialists, last night published here the text of two allegedly military documents regarding a possible corrective military intervention in the process, in case it should fail to follow the guidelines said to have been drawn up by the high commands. At the same time he disclosed a number of conditions which the military command reportedly imposed on the two candidates most likely to win, the leftist Hernan Siles Zuazo and the centrist Victor Paz Estenssoro, a few days before the elections.

The reply by the army command, published today by the newspapers, openly rejected those arbitrary speculations and confirmed its conduct to the effect that it does not involve itself to political games which would sully its image. It charged that the plots are the highest degree of ingratitude and an attempt to misrepresent the institutionalist stand of the armed forces at a time when the military government has created objective conditions for democracy. At the same time, it confirmed its full support for the army commander, Gen Ramon Azaro Sansetenea, the target of the Socialist accusations, and gave warning that, as of today, it would not tolerate the dignity of the institution being compromised in any question of a political nature.

The leftist candidate Siles Zuazo stated to LATIN today that he did not answer any questionnaire during this meeting with the military commands and that he limited himself to exchanging ideas regarding the democratic process and questions of great importance for the future of the nation. Former President Siles Zuazo added: I do not know the origin of the 16 demands revealed by the Socialist leader (Quiroga Santa Cruz), but if I had accepted them, it would have signified the castration of the executive branch, a position totally contrary to the popular and democratic creed of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity].

Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro could not be reached, but his spokesmen asserted that the Socialist report is untrue, since the political front has not made any commitment to the high commands or, much less, accepted alleged demands.

PRESENCIA EDITORIAL ATTACKS CHILEAN JUSTICE

PY101552 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Jul 79 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "Unnecessary Violence..."]

[Text] The current Chilean regime has been the source of particularly macabre news, especially when compared to those that originated, prior to the assumption of power by the current regime, from a people that are traditionally inclined toward democratic tolerance and a nation ruled by legal institutions. The current regime has encouraged or tolerated unheard of violations and it has brought an unavoidable loss of prestige upon a nation which has always been well thought of, especially due to the functioning of its institutions. Chileans have not been the only victims: There have been foreigners, including Bolivians, who have simply disappeared or those who after being detained or called on to testify have later turned up as cadavers.

Dictators usually believe that their reprehensible actions will remain forever obscured and that they will always enjoy the benefit of the doubt. Despite the fact that some criminal actions have been proven, investigations are completely blocked and they think that the truth will be buried for all time.

This security is false. We have abundant proof of this from history; we now have it before our eyes. The truth emerges even from the remotest corners in which it was supposed to have been buried.

For example: The Letelier murder seemed to have remained a mystery; it is now proven that it was the outcome of the planning and action of the dictatorship's political police. In addition: The way has been opened for clearing up other murders such as those of General Pratt and the attack against the Chilean Christian Democratic leader in Rome.

The crime which is now exciting attention is that in which the victims, described as extremists, were 15 Chilean peasants. They were detained and killed by carabineros, a very reputable Chilean institution. A charge made by a bishop led to the discovery of the bodies at the bottom of a mine.

There was no doubt that murder had been committed. There were no attenuating circumstances: If the peasants had tried to escape or attack their captors, the latter would never had had to hide the fact that they had killed the detainees.

They could have explained, even though it was their own version, and the bodies would have been buried by relatives. If the intention to hide the bodies existed, then the nature of the death of the peasants is clear. In this case, all of Chile has the same belief.

But now, those charged are being accused of "unnecessary violence;" nothing less and nothing more. Thus, we already know the course which the criminal trial will take and its consequences: Some minor sentence such as in the case of excessive force in legitimate self-defense of in the case of a death through carelessness or imprudence in a traffic accident. Thus the legal framework will become totally distorted.

We ask ourselves why such procedures are taken in the face of situations which seem to be clear. The reason is the same as that which explains, basically and without legal verbiage, why the extradition of those proven guilty of the Letelier murder was denied. If those guilty persons--whether they are handed over to other countries or not--face the possibility of a severe sentence, it is very probable that they will begin to talk, at least to divest themselves of some of their responsibility, and blame those who gave the orders to carry out the murders and those who protected them. Thus, the truly guilty would be discovered, those who make a system out of this type of conduct.

This cannot be permitted, although as we said at the beginning of this commentary, the truth will emerge, either shortly or in the future. Until then, the extradition will be denied and, in the case which is being discussed now, the investigations will continue under the presumption that the murderers are only guilty of "unnecessary violence."

OFFICIAL GUESTS ANNOUNCED FOR PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

PY100237 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2147 GMT 9 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Jul (LATIN)--The presidents of Brazil and Venezuela and the wife of the U.S. President are included in the list of official guests to attend the inauguration of the new Bolivian president on 6 August, authoriative sources revealed here today.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN, OPEC CREDITS--The Austrian Government has granted Bolivia a donation of 6.2 million schillings and a soft-term credit of 16.1 million schillings, to be used for the building of a copper smelting plant at Corocoro, Bolivia. The credit agreement was signed in Vienna by Bolivian Ambassador Luis Alberto Alipaz and the Austrian prime minister. Ambassador Alipaz and (Idran al-Hatta), OPEC director general, also signed another credit agreement, according to which the OPEC Special Development Fund grants Bolivia a loan of $5 million for public works in the city of La Paz. The term of payment is 29 years and no interest will be charged. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jul 79 PY]

SECONDARY OIL RECOVERY--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] will purchase from [name indistinct] company technology for the installation of a secondary oil recovery system in the Monte Agudo field, Chuquisaca Department. YPFB will also call for international bids for consulting services related to installation of gas pipelines and a gas refrigeration plant. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY]

COPPER MINE WORKERS PROTEST WAGES, NEW LABOR LAWS

PY102007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that the workers of one of the main Chilean copper mines have begun applying pressure due to economic problems. The smelters of the El Teniente copper mine, 150 kms southeast of Santiago, refused to receive food at lunchtime.

The union leaders of this section of the mine stated that the movement was a protest against their wages and the new labor laws issued by the government last week affecting the framework of their unions.

The Copper Workers Confederation, which represents approximately 25,000 miners, called a national meeting for tomorrow, Wednesday, of union leaders from various mines to examine the situation.

According to the new labor laws the confederation will be unable to intervene in future wage negotiations which every union will have to deal with separately.

Chile is one of the world's most important copper exporters producing over 1 million tons per year. This represents 60 percent of the nation's income.

SPANISH NEWS AGENCY OPENS OFFICE IN SANTIAGO

PA070030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2126 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Jul (EFE)--The Spanish news agency EFE will inaugurate its new office at 188 Calle Coronel Bueras here on Monday, 9 July. The ceremony, which will start at 1900, will be presided over by Luis Maria Anson, president of the EFE Administrative Council and general director. He will come from Madrid, the agency's headquarters, especially for the event.

With its new office in Santiago, Chile, EFE will be able to service the demands for information by the written press and radio and television stations. EFE is currently reaching the most remote places in Chile, directly or through contracts, from Africa to Puerto Williams in the Beagle Channel, thus servicing the main publications, radio stations and television channels in the country.

BRIEFS

OIL CONSUMPTION--According to the national petroleum enterprise, ENAP, the national consumption of petroleum during 1978 was 5,844,000 cubic meters which is a 9.2 percent increase over 1977. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY]

BRADY RETIRES FROM ARMY--In an official communique released today, Chilean President Augusto Pinochet accepted the request for retirement from the army submitted by Gen Herman Brady Roche. However, General Brady will continue as president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jul 79 PY]

AGREEMENT WITH UNDP--The Chilean Government and the UN Development Program [UNDP] yesterday signed an agreement to prospect for uranium in an area of 5,000 sq km within the Chilean territory. Chile will provide $2 million and the UNDP $500,000 to prospect for uranium over a period of 2 years. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 79 PY]

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES FOR 48-HOUR VISIT

PA102129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jul (AFP)--The Ecuadorean president-elect, populist Jaime Roldos Aguilera, voiced hope here today that the Andean Pact will be strengthened. He also condemed Anastasio Somoza's regime in Nicaragua, calling him the dictator of a cemetery. Roldos Aguilera began a 48-hour visit to Colombia today during which Mayor Hernando Duran Dussan declared him a guest of honor of Bogota. Roldos will meet privately with President Julio Cesar Turbay this afternoon. The future Ecuadorean president was received at TAM military airport, about 15 km from here, by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, several ministers and Ecuadorean Ambassador Jose Federico Ponce Martinez.

Frank and direct, Roldos, 38, answered a large number of questions posed by the numerous newsmen who quizzed him on topics such as the Andean Pact, human rights and his stance on Gen Anastasio Somoza's government. Roldos first stressed the friendship and understanding between Colombia and Ecuador. He said he hopes the Andean Pact will be strengthened within the framework of the integration process for which it was created in Cartagena (Columbia) 10 years ago. According to Roldos Aguilera, the Andean Pact should seek to break the chains of its dependence on the more developed countries as soon as possible.

Commenting on the Nicaraguan issue, he reiterated that Ecuador's severance of relations with that Central American nation constituted an act of consensus among all sectors of his country. We want democracy in Ecuador! We want democracy throughout Latin America! he said, adding that with it total respect for human rights will be achieved because the hour of social justice has arrived. He continued: We in Ecuador and in Latin America are against Somoza because, as I have said, he wants to be the president or rather the dictator, of a cemetery. He affirmed that Ecuador believes in the defense of human rights. He added: This is why we condemn Somoza and his dictatorship and we hope the Nicaraguan people will soon enjoy freedom so that the hemisphere can be at peace.

Roldos Aguilera, who on Wednesday will attend a working luncheon with Colombian industrialists and later hold a news conference, said Ecuador has not yet decided to support a revolutionary junta in Nicaragua. According to him, there is no definite agenda for his meeting with President Turbay Ayala, but economic integration will be the first thing discussed. Roldos Aguilera will conclude his visit to Colombia at 1500 GMT Thursday. He will leave for Caracas, Venezuela, at President Luis Herrera Campins' invitation. Because Roldos Aguilera is a president-elect, he was not accorded the military honors usually given visiting chiefs of state.

Defends Oil Prices

PA110204 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos Aguilera defended oil prices today, saying that they will boost his country's development and help achieve a new international economic order. Roldos said his country is not a big crude oil producer and advocated a policy of cooperation among Andean group countries to overcome development problems together. He said we have to combine our interests and not oppose one another because our interests are not exclusive of each other or contradictory. One might say we have to couple the interests of the developing countries with those of the developed countries Asked why Ecuador does not cooperate with Colombia's efforts to overcome its fuel deficit, Roldos Aguilera insisted that his country does not produce much oil but faces enormous internal problems.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROLDOS BEGINS 6-NATION TOUR

PA101951 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Today President-elect Jaime Roldos Aguilera begins a 14-day tour through 6 countries: Colombia, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, the United States, Costa Rica and Panama, before taking office constitutionally on 10 August. On this date, 9 years of dictatorship, the longest in the republican history of Ecuador, will end. Roldos will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs Marta Bucaram de Roldos, and several members of his party, the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP]. Among them are individuals who, it is believed, will serve in his government as ministers or officials of different institutions.

The agenda includes meetings with chiefs of state and parliamentary, political, business and international organizations leaders. Roldos will try to strengthen his government's international relations and promote Ecuador's democratic image and the socioeconomic change that the country will experience when he takes office. Roldos' tour has awakened expectation in the countries that he will visit as he is the first democratically elected civilian to head a constitutional presidency in the South American countries ruled by military dictatorships and because, at 38, he is the youngest leader in this hemisphere.

Accompanying Roldos are his wife, Mrs Marta Bucaram de Roldos; his brother, Leon Roldos Aguilera; writer and diplomat Alfredo Pareja (Diez) Canseco; economist Germanico Salgado; businessman Roberto (Dunn); CFP leaders Efren Baquerizo Campos and Francisco Pena Bayona; the vice president of Popular Democracy, Juan Pablo Moncaggatta; and provincial prefect of El Oro Province, Mario (Minuche), who has on occasion served as CFP president. Several newsmen and other individuals also went along. At the last minute, CFP deputies Gilberto Plaza from Esmeraldas and Jorge Zambrano from Manabi, the president-elect's private secretary, Leonardo Martinez and German Zambrano were also mentioned in the retinue.

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS INDEMNITY FROM PERU

PA101955 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 10 Jul (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has demanded that the Peruvian Government pay indemnity for a Peruvian patrol boat's attack on an Ecuadorean fishing boat in mid-May, when the boat's captain, Enrique Quinde Ramirez, was killed by a shot in the back. Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso made this announcement after a meeting with the widow of the fishing boat's captain. Mrs Quinde is seeking economic support for her family while the Ecuadorean Government is negotiating the indemnity.

PRESIDENT DENIES GOVERNMENT RANSOMED NIEHOUS

PA102314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 9 Jul (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today denied reports claiming that his government had ransomed U.S. industrialist William Niehous. The chief of state said on a television program that the government never believed that Niehous had died because there was no firm clue, proof or evidence to prove it.

The U.S. industrialist was rescued on 29 June by members of the Judicial Technical Police [PTJ] and soldiers from the Jungle Battalion, in a place in southern Venezuela called Altos del Dividive, 100 km from Ciudad Bolivar. During the rescue operation, 2 of the kidnapers were killed by the police. Their bodies were found handcuffed and lying on their faces, which caused consternation in political circles since it was presumed that they had been executed. Also, according to certain reports, the payment of ransom is a fact because the government had negotiated with the kidnapers and was willing to pay 30 million bolivares (close to $7 million) for Niehous' release.

However, the president denied that ransom was paid and harshly criticized those who made the charges. Also, Herrera hinted that there are groups which were not pleased by the appearance of Niehous alive. After reiterating that his decision to send Niehous to North America was for humanitarian reasons and not to keep him from making statements, Herrera added that the U.S. industrialist "is willing to make statements whenever he is requested to do so." PTJ director Jorge Sosa Chacin and the chief of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services [DISIP], Remberto Uzcategui, participated in the same television program and an interview with Niehous was shown.

The U.S. industrialist said the statements he made to the DISIP director the day he was rescued were "more than enough," but added that he would be willing to make statements again if necessary. The DISIP director agreed with the government's decision to send Niehous to the United States because, in his opinion, an immediate questioning by a military judge was impossible because they first had to study the case's abundant data. The PTJ director denied that the two kidnapers had been executed because the autopsies "revealed that it was not so." Finally, President Herrera explained that there is still much to investigate in the Niehous case but "the Venezuelan people can be sure that the government will continue reporting on the case truthfully and objectively."

PEDRO MANTELLINI GONZALEZ APPOINTED ATTORNEY GENERAL

PA070114 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] New Attorney General Pedro Mantellini Gonzalez will be sworn in on Monday. Mantellini replaces Jose Ramon Medina. Mantellini was appointed by Congress. He is a very prominent lawyer in Venezuela. He attended the Central University of Venezuela, where he obtained his doctorate in political and social sciences; he has occupied important positions at the university and in the judicial branch. Meanwhile, Jose Ramon Medina leaves the position with great honor because of his unreproachable behavior.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Venezuela's oil production up to 27 June this year amounted to 2,341,638 barrels per day. This figure denotes an increase of 298,694 barrels per day, or a 14.62 percent increase, as compared to last year's average production figure for the same period. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA]

GOVERNMENT'S SILENCE ON TREATY AMENDMENTS CRITICIZED

PA051626 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Jul 79 p 4 A PA

[Excerpts] Concerned over the Foreign Ministry's silence on the Murphy bill which the U.S. House of Representatives has approved as a legal vehicle for the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, I requested in yesterday's column a thorough explanation from the Panamanian officials connected with this matter of such importance for our country and our people. Later in the day, a few hours after this column was published, a number of people who shared this concern, talked to me about it. Many other questions surfaced based on our honest concern over our fatherland's problems. The citizens feel that these questions should be duly answered not only by the Foreign Ministry but by the president himself.

In the afternoon, I also met with a well-known government official who is familiar with the internal aspects of the administration and with the opinions and beliefs of many of the men who currently hold the highest government posts. This concerned official noted that despite a number of requests in connection with this matter, the current foreign minister has continued with his predecessor's policy of total silence in the face of popular demands for the truth, guidance and the possession of documents which do not constitute the property of the public administration's leaders but a national patrimony which should, therefore, be made available to all Panamanians.

According to this public official, Washington believes the four Panamanians who will be included in the Panama Canal Commission must swear loyalty to the United States. This is something unusual, but as we are familiar with the U.S. State Department's tactics, this may well turn out to be so. This is another point which the foreign minister should explain because Panamanians would find it unacceptable that officials representing the country in the Panama Canal Commission would swear loyalty to a foreign government, in which case they would be immediately subjected to that country's laws and would be forced to accept and approve any injustice the United States might seek to impose on Panama.

To my surprise, I have noticed that while nothing is known in Panama about the Murphy bill and the current U.S. Senate sessions on the canal treaty implementation, the U.S. press is providing all information available on the subject. In spite of this, the Panamanian rulers remain silent. Their silence is worrisome. The president lashes out at those honestly and patriotically demanding these explanations. He should inform the country about the Torrijos-Carter treaties with the same enthusiasm. Panamanians are much more interested in this than the Democratic Revolutionary Party's electoral activities.

LIBERAL PARTY REJECTS MURPHY BILL ON TREATY IMPLEMENTATION

PA060315 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Jul 79 pp 1 A, 6 A PA

[Text] President Carter's administration submitted to the House of Representatives a bill for the implementation of the treaties signed by Panama and the United States on 7 September 1977. Immediately afterward, Representative Murphy submitted another bill--different from the one submitted by the administration--which won the approval of the House. In the meantime, Representative Hansen introduced a series of amendments to Murphy's bill which seriously altered the treaties. He also drafted a bill which he submitted to the House of Representatives. Both bills, Hansen's and Murphy's, were thoroughly discussed by the House. The Hansen bill was rejected, and on 22 June Murphy's bill was approved with 12 amendments after 11 others had been rejected.

From the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee report which appears in the Congressional Record and which has been published by U.S. newspapers, it can be inferred that the amendments to the bill approved by the House of Representatives for the implementation of the treaties violate the treaties and are therefore adverse to our republic:

A. The amendment that says that no fiscal disbursement will be made to Panama other than those established in the treaties, unless they are included in the national budget which Congress must approve every year;

B. Another that establishes that the transfer of assets, lands, installations and services which, according to the treaties, the United States must transfer to our country, will only be effective when Panama cancels its debt to the United States for services rendered to Panama. It has been said that this debt amounts to 8 million balboas;

C. Another that says that according the Congress, the president of the United States should begin negotiations with our republic to allow U.S. military forces to remain in the so-called Canal Zone after the year 2000;

D. Another that says that Panama will not received payments,as established in Article 13 of the canal treaty, it is intervenes in other countries' internal affairs;

E. Another that says the canal will be placed under the jurisdiction of a U.S. Army officer appointed by the president of the United States if the United States or Panama participates in a war; and

F. Those contained in Articles 101, 102, 103, and 105 of the Murphy bill which would make the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors a mere consultative body, without any decision-making power, and which also appoint as a member of the commission an official not included in the treaties, under the title of chief engineer. This will reduce the assistant administrator, who will be a Panamanian citizen, to a mere decorative figure since all the important duties and those of some significance will be assigned to the chief engineer, who undoubtedly is going to be a U.S. citizen.

The Liberal Party, in the same manner that it rejected the unjust amendments to the Torrijos-Carter treaties because they violated what had already been approved and seriously injured the nation's honor, also rejects the implementation bill-which as it has been said, reestablishes U.S. dominion in the Canal Zone and leaves without effect positive aspects of the treaties--because it binds the transfer of properties and services and also the disbursements which the United States must make in favor of Panama, to onerous and unacceptable conditions for Panama; because it intends to establish limitations to our sovereignty, as in the case of recommending to President Carter that he begin new negotiations to permit the stay of U.S. troops in the Canal Zone after the year 2000; because it conditions the payments which the United States must make to Panama in accordance with clause 13 of the canal treaty, to the fact that Panama does not intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, a demand which injures the essence of the nation's dignity; and finally it introduces the most humiliating expectation on our republic by establishing that in case any of the two countries, Panama or the United States, participate in a war, the canal will be placed under the jurisdiction and order of a U.S. Army officer appointed by the president of the United States.

For these reasons, the Liberal Party expresses its strongest protest against the humiliating clauses contained in the treaties' implementation bill approved on 22 June by the House of Representatives; urges all the citizens, political parties, civilian organizations and business sectors in the country to make a similar protest; and at the same time makes the Panamanian Government responsible for the tragic consequences derving from its implementation in the event that it does not make the proper efforts to have them abolished by the U.S. Senate or vetoed by the president of the United States.

COSTA RICA

LEGISLATORS DENY PERMISSION FOR U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

PA101728 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1654 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Early this morning, the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly denied a request submitted by the U.S. Embassy in San Jose for permission for U.S. planes and Marines to remain in this country. A Hercules C-130 cargo plane, 2 helicopters and some 30 Marines landed on Sunday at the Llano Grande International airport in the city of Liberia, some 60 km from the Nicaraguan border. They were carrying very sophisticated telecommunications equipment, allowing them to contact Washington and Managua directly by satellite. Although it was officially reported that the landing had taken place for humanitarian reasons, such as the evacuation of U.S. citizens residing in Managua, various Costa Rican political circles gave no credit to this explanation.

The stormy and prolonged parliamentary debate concluded at approximately midnight, at which time 20 legislators voted in favor of granting permission and 29 legislators voted against, thus denying the request. Several legislators denounced the violation of Costa Rican sovereignty, since the landing took place without prior legislative authorization, as is required by the constitution. However, what most influenced the opinion of the Costa Rican deputies was the alleged violation of the constitution, which led several representatives, including some government deputies, to express opposition to the presence of the planes and marines. The Costa Rican Public Security Ministry will inform the U.S. Embassy of the Legislative Assembly's decision in the next few hours, in order that it may immediately order the Marines to leave Costa Rican territory.

U.S. Given 24 Hours to Leave

PA101637 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1625 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The executive branch has asked the U.S. Government to remove within 24 hours the 2 helicopters and 35 Air Force personnel who have been stationed at Llano Grande International Airport in Liberia since Sunday afternoon. This was officially confirmed a few minutes ago by Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey. This is an exclusive report for Radio Reloj listeners.

Withdrawal of Helicopters, Marines

PA102357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2327 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Two U.S. Air Force helicopters and 35 Marines left this afternoon for an undisclosed destination after the Costa Rica Legislative Assembly refused authorization for them to remain in the country. The men and their equipment arrived Sunday at the Llano Grande International Airport in Liberia, approximately 60 km from the border with Nicaragua. Their arrival had provoked ill feelings because they did not have the authorization the Costa Rican Constitution demands. The Legislative Assembly of this small Central American nation rejected the request of the U.S. Embassy which asked "a posteriori" for permission for the troops and their equipment to remain. A U.S. Air Force Hercules transport was loaded shortly before 1500 (2100 GMT) with medical, communications and other equipment and then left for an undisclosed destination followed by the two helicopters.

The Washington government stated that the U.S. contingent had a humanitarian objective, but a San Jose government source told ACAN-EFE that the helicopters were to be used to evacuate Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle at dawn on Wednesday. Presumably the aircraft can evacuate U.S. citizens still in Nicaragua. It has been reported that Somoza was to be taken to the Canal Zone and from there to Miami or Hawaii. The destination of the helicopters and the plane has not been officially reported and nothing official is known on whether an attempt will be made to evacuate General Somoza from any other point, which could very well be the Howard Air Force Base in Panama.

U.S. Files Request To Return

PA110251 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0218 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[By Jose Joaquin Loria]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 10 Jul (LATIN)--The U.S. Government is trying to bring the two U.S. Air Force helicopters that left Costa Rica this afternoon for the Panama Canal Zone back to Costa Rica, Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has told LATIN. The helicopters arrived at the Llano Grande International Airport in Liberia, the Guanacaste provincial capital, on the Nicaraguan border Sunday afternoon but had to leave Costa Rica as a result of a Legislative Assembly decision made last night. The deputies denied the American helicopters permission to overfly and land. Therefore, the aircraft left at 2445 GMT [as received] although the government had set a 24-hour deadline.

Echeverria reported that the U.S. Embassy in this capital has asked the government for a new landing permit for the same aircraft. He said the request was filed with the Foreign Ministry, which in turn forwarded it to the Public Security Ministry and Echeverria sent it to the Legislative Assembly as required. Echeverria noted that the U.S. Government insists on keeping the two helicopters in Liberia in case it is necessary to evacuate its embassy officials from Managua. "If they do not get Costa Rica's permission, they will probably go to Honduras," Echeverria said.

The arrival of the two 35-passenger aircraft triggered a wave of opposition criticism of President Rodrigo Carazo's administration, accusing him of violating the consitution by allowing the landing without the deputies' permission. Some even called for a vote of censure of Minister Echeverria. According to Costa Rican officials, even though the U.S. Government reported that the helicopters were on a humanitarian mission, Costa Ricans became concerned about the fact that the helicopters carried a great deal of sophisticated communications equipment.

'Evacuation' of Somoza

PA101634 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1627 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A high-ranking Costa Rican Government source has revealed to ACAN-EFE that U.S. Marines, who are in this country, will attempt to evacuate President Anastasio Somoza Debayle from Nicaragua early tomorrow morning. The Marines are presently at a Costa Rican airport 60 km from the Nicaraguan border, a location which makes it possible to reach Managua by helicopter in only 60 minutes.

They have two helicopters and very modern telecommunications equipment there with which they can contact Washington and Managua directly by satellite. The source in the San Jose government revealed that Washington, through its embassy in the Costa Rican capital, requested permission [to remain there] for 1 week to attempt the evacuation of Somoza, his family and several of the most prominent government officials. It was initially believed that the first attempt would be made early on Tuesday morning, but it did not take place. General Somoza's immediate departure became necessary when the Costa Rican Congress, at midnight on Monday, denied the U.S. Embassy request for the planes and marines to remain in Costa Rican territory. This morning, Costa Rican Civil Guard officials were coordinating matters related to the evacuation of the besieged Nicaraguan president. It has not been clearly established where the Marines will be taking General Somoza. There are rumors that Somoza will be flown to Llano Grande International Airport in Liberia, capital of Guanacaste Province. From here, where U.S. military personnel have set up a small operational base, he will be flown in a jet, or in another helicopter, to Howard Air Force Base in the Panama Canal Zone, and from there to Miami or Hawaii, as reported.

The Costa Rican Government spokesman said that the Marines must try to evacuate Somoza by early Wednesday morning. Because of Costa Rica's refusal to grant them permission to stay in the country, they must leave by Thursday with all their equipment. The official plan to evacuate General Somoza came as result of the rumors from Managua of an alleged plot by Nicaraguan National Guard officers to arrest General Somoza and send him out of the country, while they set up a military junta in charge of running the Central American nation. According to unofficial reports, the members of the military junta would be, among others: Gen Gonzalo Evertz, Police Chief Nicolas Valle Salinas, Gen Miguel Blessing and Gen Francisco Rodriguez Somoza, nephew of the besieged Nicaraguan president.

BOWDLER CONTINUES EFFORTS FOR NICARAGUA SOLUTION

PA110326 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0155 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 10 Jul (LATIN)--The U.S. President's special envoy, William Bowdler, today started a second round of talks with Costa Rican Government officials and members of the Nicaraguan provisional Government of National Reconstruction in search of a political solution to the civil war in Nicaragua. According to a high-ranking Costa Rican official, who asked not to be identified, Bowdler held several meetings with ministers of the government of President Rodrigo Carazo and with members of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

Bowdler was in Costa Rica last week but was not able to meet with the members of the provisional junta appointed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Government sources said the United States is still negotiating the incorporation of at least one representative of President Anastasio Somoza's Liberal Party to the junta.

The FSLN yesterday turned down a proposal by the U.S. State Department to incorporate at least two moderate elements in the provisional governing junta.

NICARAGUAN CONSUL INJURED IN ATTACK ON EMBASSY IN SAN JOSE

PA101913 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1842 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The report on this morning's armed attack on the Nicaraguan Embassy has been confirmed. Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has officially announced that two people were injured. One of them is the Nicaraguan consul accredited to our government, Mr. Santamaria.

According to national security agents, Santamaria had been reported missing. He is now at one of the local hospitals being treated for the various bullet wounds he received during the attack. The other person's identity has not been disclosed pending investigation. Echeverria Brealey also announced that the person driving the Chevrolet Nova, which the assailants had been driving, has been arrested.

EL SALVADOR

FPL GUERRILLAS TO FIGHT BESIDE SANDINISTS

PA102310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jul (AFP)--The outlawed self-styled Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] said today that it had decided to send a guerrilla detachment to Nicaragua to reinforce the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] fighting against Anastasio Somoza's regime. The Salvadoran FPL guerrillas have followed the example of the outlawed Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], which made a similar announcement saying that some of its members were in Nicaragua fighting beside the Sandinists.

The FPL communique, sent to the San Salvador newspapers, analyzes the Nicaraguan situation and places part of the blame on the Central American governments, El Salvador and Guatemala especially, which support General Somoza. Local conservative political sectors, although they have not expressed themselves publicly regarding the Nicaraguan situation, predict that if the Sandinists triumph in that country, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala will immediately have similar movements. This makes them think it would be better to have a conservative government without Somoza but also without the Sandinists. It is speculated here that the U.S. Government is of the same opinion.

2,500 NICARAGUAN REFUGEES RECEIVE AID FROM RED CROSS

PA102108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A little more than 2,500 Nicaraguans are in El Salvador fleeing the civil war in their country. Some 400 have been brought here by the Salvadoran Air Force for the Salvadoran Red Cross, which has placed them in camps located in the eastern part of the country. The National Civil Defense Committee is cooperating in supporting the refugees camps. The Interior Ministry announced today that families that have arrived from the disturbed country are here as special temporary residents and that they have been given documentation facilities. Many of them are renting houses and living on their own resources.

GUATEMALA

FEDEPRICA ACCUSES COSTA RICA OF PROMOTING UNREST

PA102006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jul (AFP)--Costa Rica has been accused of promoting the economic and social destabilization of Central America, in a communique published today by the Federation of Private Enterprises of Central America (FEDEPRICA). FEDEPRICA shares with responsible Central American and international sectors their growing worry in view of the imminent threat of a deep Communist penetration in the whole region, the communique says. FEDEPRICA says that it fully supports the positions assumed by the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to cooperate in finding a prompt solution to Nicaragua's internal conflict without violating the principle of nonintervention.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

PA101836 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1505 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Eliseo Perez Cadalso, Honduran ambassador to Mexico, has been appointed foreign affairs minister of Honduras, it was unofficially learned here today. Perez Cadalso, a lawyer, diplomat, journalist and author, was chosen by the Armed Forces Supreme Council--a political-military body empowered to make decisions in Honduras--from among several military leaders, politicians and lawyers who had been considered for the post.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ADMITS NEGOTIATING RESIGNATION WITH U.S.

PA101516 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Last night this radio station interviewed Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza at his bunker in Managua. President Somoza said: "The OAS resolution says that the states will bilaterally consider Somoza's resignation, the establishment of a democratic government and humanitarian aid for Nicaragua's reconstruction. In accordance with these terms, I have chosen the United States to negotiate with and that is what I am doing. Somoza added that he is trying to avoid a bigger bloodbath because two ideologies, Western and Soviet, are fighting in Nicaragua.

Asked if he will go to another country once he steps down from power, he replied: "If I step down from power I can stay in Nicaragua. There are many places where I can be safe because I have thousands of followers. I may also leave the country." Somoza told one of our newsmen that he does not officially know the names of the people proposed by the United States for the new government, but that he is not interested in names because if he steps down from power, he can still stay in Nicaragua. President Somoza told this station that it was not he but Latin America that had proposed the preservation of the National Guard and the Liberal Party once he steps down from power in order to keep Nicaragua from falling prey to Communism. "I have not proposed any conditions to the United States. I am trying to have an orderly transition here in Nicaragua and in order to do that the National Guard and the Liberal Party must exist. If these conditions are not met, we will continue just as we are."

Asked by this station about the plot announced by the Sandinist Front, Somoza replied: "That is mere speculation because Gen Francisco Rodriguez Somoza, Gen Gonzalo Evertz, Gen Miguel (Blessing) and Col Nicolas Valle Salinas met with me last night, and they are determined to continue fighting." According to Somoza, all these rumors seek to weaken morale among the National Guard ranks. Asked if Pablo Rener might succeed him, he responded that all liberals are capable of doing this. During the interview, President Somoza said: "I would like to point out to my Costa Rican friends, who out of enthusiasm or ill will are against the Somoza name, that they have started something which, unless done in orderly fashion, they will not know how to end. I deplore the fact that if they fall prey to Communism, in another 6 months they will not have their present democracy."

Regarding the presence of U.S. aircraft in Costa Rica in the face of Nicaragua's emergency, he said: "That is Carazo's problem, because there will be no war explosion [explosion belica] in my country."

According to President Somoza, he has controlled the invasion which the Costa Ricans have so generously sent him. "We have wiped out the guerrillas in Rivas. We have begun counterattacking in Leon. The guerrillas have been defeated in Jinotepe. In Las Conchitas, Masaya, we are near the railroad station, which is a key site. The Sandinists have not made any progress in Matagalpa and fighting still is going on in Esteli," Somoza added. He then said that calm prevails in Chinandega, Somoto, Nueva Segovia, Jinotepe, Costa Alta, Rio San Juan and Granada. "This means that most people are on our side," Somoza concluded.

Meeting With U.S. Congressmen

PA110037 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2340 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza met today in his presidential office on the Tiscapa Esplanade with Idaho Republican Congressman George Hansen and Georgia Democratic Congressman Larry MacDonald. Somoza told them that he is willing to resign if there is a possibility for a democratic change in this Central American nation. Hansen and MacDonald said they were members of a House of Representatives subcommittee interested in investigating the truth about what is happening in Nicaragua and reaching their own conclusions regarding the Nicaraguan crisis.

MacDonald said he represents a group of churches interested in sending humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan people and that this had moved him to visit Nicaraguan Red Cross refugee centers in Managua and to learn of their need for food and medicine. The Georgia representative accused the Carter administration of being influenced in favor of the Communists and of being shortsighted, which keeps him from seeing clearly what is happening in Nicaragua. The U.S. congressmen were received this afternoon by the Chamber of Deputies in a special session at the Intercontinental Hotel, its provisional site. The session was opened by Congress President Francisco Urcuyo Maganos, who welcomed them.

MacDonald said the North American people have begun to understand the Nicaraguan situation and will pressure the Carter administration to suspend the embargo on the sale of weapons to the Nicaraguan Government. He emphasized that during the forties the North American people were told that Mao was an agrarian reformer and that in the fifties they were told that Castro was a Robin Hood and not a Communist and deserved support. Today, he added, we can say that all of China is Communist and that Fidel Castro has lasted for many years in his present post, which he won with the aid of the New York TIMES. The Communist forces, MacDonald continued, move in this manner in Africa and Central America also. The present human rights policy of the United States amounts to kissing the enemy and slapping the friend, he said.

Hansen said North Americans have begun to understand the attack against Nicaragua launched by Communist forces and that they hope Carter will change his policy and support the government. Representative Hansen said the United States had granted a $4-million weapons export license to a phony Panamanian firm and that these weapons went to the Sandinist arsenals. The Idaho congressman also said Panama's complicity and Cuba's contribution place this situation outside of what could be considered a civil war and have turned it into an international invasion of Nicaragua. He said that some time ago the Sandinist guerrillas threatened U.S. congressmen, saying that if they came to Nicaragua they would be killed and their bodies thrown into the sea in plastic bags. I can say now that I have been in Nicaragua to see the situation and that President Carter has never been in Nicaragua and does not know what is happening here.

He recalled the time President Carter asked Somoza to resign and the Nicaraguan president answered with dignity that if Carter resigned then he--Somoza--would also.

Carter made this request at a time when his popularity was the lowest a U.S. president had ever had. Somoza did well in replying like this. Now I tell Carter to leave the presidency and leave power in the hands of the Republicans.

Hansen agreed that Nicaragua needs political reform. These are also needed in the United States and in many other countries, he said, but the way to obtain them is not with bullets and violence. Referring to Carter's human rights policies, he emphasized that in the United States there are also human rights violations and that what happens is that in the United States we want other people to behave better than we do. The Nicaraguan congressional leaders included Yamil Mora, the only representative of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party accepted by the government. The Conservative representatives have refused to attend any meeting that will not consider Somoza's resignation. Hansen said that he understood the struggle of the Nicaraguans against Communism. If Nicaragua falls at the hands of Communist violence close to our borders, then the problem will not be only yours but ours also.

U.S. SAID TO USE SOMOZA RESIGNATION AS BLACKMAIL TOOL

PA110433 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] (?Mexico City), 10 Jul (AFP)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front said here today the United States has already obtained assurance of General Anastasio Somoza's resignation but is using it as a blackmail tool to guarantee its interests in Nicaragua. According to the Foreign Press and Propaganda Committee of the FSLN, the U.S. Government wants to use Somoza's resignation to negotiate the safety of its interests in Nicaragua. The press committee also charged that the United States is pressuring several Latin American countries and noted that any foreign intervention in Nicaragua's affairs will only prevent peace and provoke the people's ire.

COSTA RICAN SOURCE SAYS U.S. ACCEPTS SANDINIST JUNTA

PA102100 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jul (ACAN--EFE)--A high-ranking San Jose government source told ACAN-EFE today that the U.S. Government has reportedly agreed that the provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua should be made up of the five members proclaimed by the Sandinist Front. The spokesman said Washington initially maintained a practically intransigent position, demanding that conservative figures be included, but in view of the inflexible position of the opposition government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], it had no choice but to yield. The negotiations currently center on the future of the Nicaraguan National Guard, the Costa Rican Government source said. Unofficial circles in Panama have indicated that Washington's intransigence now centers on the name of the future commander of the Nicaraguan army. Several candidates are reportedly going to be presented to the Nicaraguan opposition in order to choose the future commander of the army.

SANDINIST FOREIGN MINISTER MIGUEL D'ESCOTO INTERVIEWED

WA101500 Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 4 Jul 79 pp 8-9 WA

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with the Santiago weekly QUE PASA, Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Maryknoll priest who is the foreign affairs spokesman for the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, described as "very poor, almost incredible and plagued with commonplaces" the address by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the recent OAS consultative meeting.

"Democratic construction necessarily involves preparing the conditions for the people's effective participation in choosing their own rulers in the near future," D'Escoto replied when asked which were the priority tasks faced by the reconstruction government.

D'Escoto then defined himself as a "Catholic and Sandinist priest, with Nicaraguan dignity and a social sense generated by my experience and the love of Christ." Then he added: "I would not bear arms against anyone. I would only change this stand if the United States decided to invade Nicaragua. Then it would be fully justified if every Nicaraguan risked his life defending what belongs to us." Asked if he justified the armed struggle, D'Escoto said that it was not the most appropriate method, but that he justified it "when no other alternative existed, such as in Nicaragua, where the people refuse to kneel before those who assassinate them, rob them and rape their daughters. At this juncture, there are no methods of creative nonviolence sufficiently developed to make viable the struggle of those who yearn to liberate themselves."

If Somoza and his closest collaborators managed to flee the country, the new rulers would "immediately request their extradition in order to try them according to law before a commission of international jurists; that is, an exemplary trial at which everything they have done will be proven." As for the 10,000 members of the National Guard, "they would be dealt with as circumstances dictate," D'Escoto said. Then he added: "Of one thing I am certain--the people do not want revenge. After so much sacrifice they want reconstruction; to work in peace and support their families."

According to D'Escoto, a much quoted phrase among the Sandinists is: "We are unyielding in the struggle, but generous in victory." The inter-American peace force must be rejected, D'Escoto said, because it "only represents support for a genocidal dictator under the hypocritical pretext of assuring democratic values." On the economic front, the new government would turn to such international agencies as the IDB and the World Bank for development aid, D'Escoto said.

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS FLIGHT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA101855 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Despite the (?efforts by) war criminal Anastasio Somoza to prevent members of his corrupt clique from leaving the country, three gangsters have eluded the vigilance and fled. The three are Ricardo Parrales, who served as director or manager of the Housing Bank, one of the most plundered government organizations; Luis Pereira de Rueda, manager of the Managua Water Enterprise, a company from which he stole huge sums of money to deposit in his foreign bank accounts; and Roberto Incer Barquero, president of the Central Bank, who not only dipped into the till to obtain a personal fortune, but also directed the plunder by his master, Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Incer Barquero helped to make it possible for Cornelio Hueck to fill his pockets with large sums of money from the lands of the (?Nindiri) community, which he appropriated and sold to the Central Bank for a large sum for the Masaya national [word indistinct]. Pereira de Rueda and Ricardo Parrales left the country surreptitiously without resigning from their posts, having arranged to receive their respective wages for the remaining months of the present fiscal year, that is, until December. Incer Barquero, on the other hand, left to carry out, in the United States and Guatemala, missions deriving from his position as president of the Central Bank. According to the information received by Radio Sandino, Incer Barquero has decided to remain in Guatemala as a resident.

Radio Sandino has been unable to confirm the reported flight of the Central Bank president, but it has confirmed the departure of Ricardo Parrales and Luis Pereira de Rueda, who left with their pockets full, since they have received their wages for the last 6 months of the present year.

DESERTION OF 23 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN REPORTED

PA101547 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] A last minute report informs us of the desertion of 23 national guardsmen who were unable to remain accomplices to the great crime which Somoza is committing against the Nicaraguan people. During this action, 4 M-16 [rifles], 1(M-3), 1 Madsen machinegun, 1 .30-caliber machinegun and other weapons which have not yet been counted were recovered. This all occurred in Esteli, where our forces are fighting fiercely against the Somozist guard.

SANDINIST LEADER SEEKS ASYLUM IN GUATEMALAN EMBASSY

PA101405 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Government Press Office today confirmes that Lidia Astorga, Sandinist leader and well-known extremist, has asked for asylum at the Guatemalan Embassy in Nicaragua. Meanwhile, Guatemalan Ambassador to Nicaragua David Tercero Castro, who was in our country when our embassy was seized by several persons, returned to Nicaragua today.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY MOVING ON MANAGUA FROM LEON

PA110313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 11 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Jul (AFP)--Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] fighters who control Leon, 90 km east of Managua, have marched on Nagarote, 45 km from Managua, and are fighting to take over the city, unofficial reports claim. Another military source says that at least 50 Sandinists were killed in a clash with the National Guard during the Sandinist advance on Managua. Other reports say the FSLN and the National Guard are fighting 35 km east of Managua. It is also reported that a U.S. specialist in disaster relief, George Beauchamp, arrived here to direct International Red Cross aid for the Nicaraguan war refugees, estimated at 70,000.

A group of national guardsmen who had sought refuge some days ago in the Matagalpa Cathedral, which was besieged by the Sandinists, surrendered today, reports say. The Nicaraguan Congress met again today but did not discuss any matters of importance. Political negotiations bogged down again and it is believed that the United States has possibly exhausted its efforts for a peaceful settlement in Nicaragua.

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS ON LEON FORTRESS CAPTURE

PA101533 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] At El Fontin garrison in Leon, 40 guardsmen with powerful weapons such as tanks, armored personnel carriers, 50-caliber machineguns and other weapons desperately asked Somoza to withdraw them by helicopter because they were about to be defeated by the Sandinists.

They made this request shortly before the final attack which ousted them from that fortress, but the genocidali Somoza told them to continue to offer resistance, because it was impossible for him to help them. As a result of the action on Saturday morning by Sandinist squads trained to carry out the assualt on the fortress, we recovered many weapons: Cannon, private vehicles, Sherman tanks, armored personnel carrier, .50-caliber machineguns, Garand and Galili rifles, fragmentation grenades, mortars and other war material, including ammunition.

The bloody Somozist guards fled in panic, some of them injured. The Sandinists captured 4 and killed 18 guardsmen. The following weapons were recovered: 3 .50-caliber machineguns; 6 .30-caliber machineguns; 1 M-1 rifle; 2 .30-.30 rifles; 1 Madsen machinegun; 1 carbine; 1 37-mm cannon; 3 81-mm mortars; 500 Garand rifles; 2 61-mm mortars; 5,000 cartridges for .50-caliber machineguns; 80,000 .30-caliber cartridges; 1 Sherman tank; 2 armored vehicles and 2 armored personnel carriers.

GOVERNMENT COUNTEROFFENSIVE AGAINST MASAYA 'DEFEATED'

PA101554 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Sandinist squads ambushed and completely annihilated a platoon of national guardsmen on the highway to Nindiri on Sunday. As a result of the operation, our fighters recovered 10 Garand, 1 Galil and 6 M-16 rifles.

The Sandinist squads defending the city of Masaya waged various battles with the enemy, killing 20 and wounding approximately 30. Our artillery disabled an armored personnel carrier at the Coyotepe garrison. It is estimated that between Thursday, 5 July--when the genocidal Somoza initiated the counteroffensive against Masaya--and Sunday, the National Guard had suffered some 40 killed and 60 injured.

Somoza's counteroffensive against Masaya has been defeated, with the added burden for our enemies that in each armed confrontation it suffers (?casualties) and loses valuable weapons and a large quantity of ammunition, which are recovered by our fighters.

NATIONAL GUARD REPORTS DOWNING 'PIRATE' PLANE

PA101828 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Communique No 88 issued by the general headquarters of the Nicaraguan National Guard, Tiscapa Esplanade, Managua, Nicaragua, on 10 July 1979; read during direct transmission from Managua--live]

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard announces to the Nicaraguan people that at 0600 today, 10 June, a pirate plane of the international Communist brigade, coming from Costa Rican territory, was downed by a T-43 Nicaraguan Air Force plane and Nicaraguan National Guard artillery in the vicinity of La Chocolata, near the city of Rivas, while it was violating our airspace with a large shipment of RPG-2 rocket launchers, grenades, weapons and ammunition. The pirate plane, a push-pull type, U.S. Registry N-2412-F, from the State of Maryland, was piloted by Costa Rican mercenary Manuel Guerra, who was accompanied by two Cubans, who are being pursued by National Guard patrols. This private plane was serviced by the Costa Rican (COPEGA) Company. Its flight registration book is in the hands of the National Guard.

The origin of this private plane, the third to be downed by the National Guard in the course of a week, once again demonstrates the repeated complicity of the Costa Rican Government in the leadership of the international plot against our country. The Nicaraguan people should remain calm and put their full trust in the Nicaraguan National Guard, which has not and will not halt until it has evicted the last pocket of terrorists and has definitely freed our fatherland from the mercenaries of the international Communist brigade.

[Signed] Aquiles Aranda Escobar, Chief, Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA101430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Jul (EFE)--The Havana government has decided to release all persons in Cuban prisons charged with war crimes during the regime of Fulgencio Batista. Jorge Roblejo Lorie, member of the "Committee of the 75" and president of the "Committee of the 100," today announced that 500 prisoners will be released shortly. The measure, decreed by Cuban President Fidel Castro, will benefit 600 war pilots, high-ranking army and navy officers, as well as police and intelligence service officials. They had all been excluded from any amnesty during the negotiations with the Cuban community abroad. [figures as received]

The representative of the Cuban communities said, however, that despite the U.S. State Deparment's help, the visa process at the Immigration Department is very slow. Roblejo also referred to the unsuccessful efforts made so far by the governments of Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia to accept Cuban political prisoners. "Some Latin American rulers promised us in Miami to help the Cuban community. Now is the time to prove it by admitting the Cubans who may want to leave the island," he said. Referring to Venezuela, which late last year received several groups of Cuban political prisoners and their relatives, Lorie described as "unfair" the present administration's cancellation of 1,500 visas granted by former President Carlos Andres Perez.

Roblejo said that those to be released will probably include the intellectual dissident and leader of the Cuban Catholic group, Tomas Fernandez Travieso, Ricardo Montero Duque and Rolando Cubelas. Duque commanded "Brigade 2506" which invaded Cuba in 1961, while Cubelas was commander of the university student forces who fought against Batista and was condemned later for an attempt against the life of Fidel Castro. Lorie added that the prisoners' release is the result of a document signed in the United States by relatives of the prisoners and delivered to Castro.

According to the representative of the Cuban community abroad, the amnesty will also reach some 300 political prisoners enjoying provisional freedom who will soon be released from government control. Referring to the departure from Cuba of the political prisoners, he pointed out that of the 1,900 released so far, some 1,000 want to leave the island. Lorie expressed optimism at the success of the U.S. State Department in that respect.

COMMITTEE OF THE 75 TO ASK POPE TO HELP END BLOCKADE

PA102320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Jul (AFP)--Rosendo Canto, member of the Committee of the 75 (of the Cuban community abroad), will go to Vatican City this weekend to ask for papal mediation to get the United States to lift its economic blockade of Cuba. Recent negotiations between the Committee and the Cuban authorities resulted in the Havana government deciding to release 3,600 political prisoners. Canto, president of the Casa de Cuba Association in Madrid, held a news conference here today to announce his trip to the Vatican. He pointed out that the blockade imposed by the U.S. Government 20 years ago is a regrettable situation. Canto was wounded in an attack in Madrid on 25 March. He has been convelescing at Havana's Frank Pais Hospital.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'MANEUVERS' CONCERNING NICARAGUA

PA100425 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] While the Nicaraguan people continue advancing toward total victory over the Somozist tyranny, the United States continues its criminal maneuvers aimed at stealing this victory from the Nicaraguans. All the people of the world have said no to imperialist meddling in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Most of the governments of the countries in our America represented in the OAS have also rejected U.S. interventionist plans. The provisional Government of National Reconstruction and all the people of of Nicaragua have firmly stated that they will resist any U.S. meddling in that Central American country, whatever the consequences.

Despite this general rejection, the United States is applying its old interventionist methods in our nations. It is pressuring governments of the area. It has issued threats of direct aggression and economic penalties. It is slandering the Nicaraguan revolutionary fighters. It refuses to acknowledge the representativeness of the provisional government and is manipulating its propaganda resources around alleged humanitarian sentiments which they are far from having. Important Washington administration officials go from one place to another with deals under their arms that involve mediation and meddling formulas. They are trying to use these formulas to fool the people and to disguise their meddling purposes.

Details of the new proposals made by the imperialists to try to solve the situation in Nicaragua to their benefit have been reported recently. They are offering the withdrawal of tyrant Somoza, but they have not recognized the provisional government and are proposing the creation of a so-called constitutional junta which, according to them, would represent all the Nicaraguan national sectors. We already know that, as the imperialists see it, representativeness lies in the sectors of the establishment which better guarantee the interests of the exploiters. This is how they plan to do away with an old servant who no longer can guarantee anything and replace him with other less discredited servants; that is, they want to change the dog's collar or to maintain Somozism without Somoza.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front and the provisional Government of National Reconstruction have strongly rejected these U.S. interventionist maneuvers. During a rally of solidarity held this Sunday in the capital of Costa Rica, representatives of these organizations accused the United States of manipulating in order to steal definite victory from the Nicaraguan people. Antonio (Tetel), the representative of the provisional government, charged that the U.S. authorities are pressuring inside and outside Nicaragua in an effort to once again repeat their interventionist history and to steal from the people their right to self-determination. After rejecting all conditions coming from the United States, the Nicaraguan leader said that his country needs now more than ever the solidary backing of the world against the interventionist maneuvers initiated by Washington to prolong the life of the Somozist Guard and to set up an allegedly broad government that in fact would make room for Somozism and its accomplices.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

FL101546 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL

[Text] An agreement has been signed in New Delhi, the capital of India, on developing trade cooperation between India and Cuba for a 3-year period. The document calls for India to supply Cuba with railway cars, railroad equipment, motors, telephone cables, looms, tires, and chemical products. For its part, Cuba will supply India with nickel, cement, construction materials and sugar mill equipment [as heard]. The two countries agree that when the agreement expires each country will automatically renew it.

FERNANDEZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BENIN; 'WARMLY' RECEIVED

FL101817 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has arrived in Cotonou with a message from Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro for Benin's chief of state Mathieu Kerekou. Fernandez, who is traveling at the head of a delegation that includes Vice Foreign Minister Jose Fernandez Cossio, already has visited Angola, Zambia, the People's Republic of the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Nigeria. According to official sources, upon arrival at the Benin-Nigeria border the Cuban delegation was given a warm and fraternal welcome by party and government leaders of Benin. Shortly after its arrival, the Cuban delegation held a working meeting with the national preparatory committee for the nonalined countries summit conference. The meeting was chaired by (Obuma Simons), member of the party Politburo and deputy chairman of the party economic committee.

AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA BIDS FAREWELL

PA090358 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Kingston Ramon Pez-Ferro hosted a farewell reception in this capital that was attended by cabinet members and leaders of Jamaican political parties. The Cuban diplomat served as our country's ambassador to that Caribbean island for 5 years. When Pez-Ferro recently went to bid farewell to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, the Jamaican leader praised the contribution of Pez-Ferro to the consolidation of fraternal relations between their two countries.

BLAS ROCA, MALMIERCA RECEIVE NEW BANGLADESH ENVOY

FL102328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, president of the National People's Government Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, this morning received in solemn audience his excellency Mohammad Hussain Ali who presented the credentials that accredit him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, participated in the ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to Plaza de la Revolucion and laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.

GUZMAN DENIES U.S. SOUGHT SUPPORT, RECALLS ENVOY TO NICARAGUA

DA102126 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 10 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 10 Jul (EFE)--Dominican President Silvestre Antonio Guzman today denied that the U. S. Government has asked for his support in asking the Sandinist Front to expand its junta of national reconstruction. At a short news conference, Guzman affirmed that U.S. Undersecretary of State for Latin American Affairs Viron Vaky did not request this support during his short stay in the Dominican Republic. The U.S. Government wants the Sandinists to add two more members to their junta of national reconstruction. These two members would belong to Nicaragua's moderate opposition.

The Dominican president responded dryly that none of this was discussed at the private meeting he held last Thursday night with Vaky, who arrived solely to attend this meeting and then left in his own plane as quickly and secretly as he had arrived. Guzman has confirmed that he has recalled Dominican Ambassador to Nicaragua Tancredo Duluc for consultations, but he did not provide any further information.

Meanwhile, Dominican Foreign Minister Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes said after a meeting with the president that no change will be announced in connection with the Dominican Republic's policy on Nicaragua.

EFFECTS OF RISING COST OF VENEZUELAN OIL

FL100002 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The president of the Dominican Oil Refinery today reported that this country will have to pay Venezuela $22.20 per barrel of oil. The Dominican Republic currently is paying $18.00 per barrel. Eng Manuel Tavares Espaillat indicated that although this country has not had oil supply problems, payment for the importation of oil whose price is rising continually will be a hard blow to the national economy. He said this country will have a payments problem this year, recalling that the secretary of industry and commerce has explained that the oil bill amounts to $300 million. Tavares Espaillat pointed out that all the efforts being made by the government and the private sector are practically useless in the face of an oil bill that increases daily.

DOMINICAN, CUBAN UNIVERSITIES EXPAND AGREEMENT

FL110124 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 0100 11 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The existing agreement between the Directorate of the Basic Sciences Institute of Havana, Cuba, and the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo [UASD] has been expanded. Dr (Jorge Fernandez Costa), general coordinator of the Cuban institute, made the announcement today. He indicated that the agreement will cover other fields of the physiological and [word indistinct] sciences of the UASD sciences school. The Cuban doctor is in Santo Domingo advising the UASD physiological sciences department, his visit also is for the purpose of taking the first steps for the installation of a basic sciences research laboratory. [presumably at the UASD]

BAHAMAS

BRAZILIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL051854 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] The acting governor general, His Excellency Sir Gerald Cash, this morning received letters of credence from the Brazilian ambassador, His Excellency Armindo Branco Mendes Cadaxa. In presenting his credentials Mr Cadaxa said that in having agreed to exchange ambassadors our two nations have signified the desire to strengthen their relations to bring about a better knowledge and understanding of each other and of the aspirations of their peoples. He said although distant geographically, the Bahamas and Brazil have many common bounds.

JAMAICA

AEROFLOT IL-62 COMPLETES MOSCOW-KINGSTON MAIDEN FLIGHT

ID100850 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Havana, July 10, TASS--A snow-white IL-62 liner has touched down in the international airport of Kingston, the capital of Jamaica. Its maiden flight opened an Aeroflot regular airline from Moscow to the far-away friendly island in the Caribbean Sea. The airliner brought a cargo of medicines--relief from the Soviet Red Cross to the Jamaican residents who suffered from the recent heavy floods.

Ministers of the Jamaican Government, representatives of the public came to the airport to welcome the Soviet airliner. Speaking at a ceremony held on the occasion of the inauguration of Moscow-Kingston regular air communication, the minister of transport of Jamaica has noted that the plane had brought to Jamaica such a humane cargo as medicines, this fact showing that Jamaica and the Soviet Union are bound with links of friendship which are steadily developing and gaining in strength. The opening of the new air line, he stressed, will enable the peoples of the two countries to know and understand each other better, will promote further development of inter-state economic, trade and cultural relations.

JLP SCORES ELECTORAL REFORM BILL

FL061203 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Jamaica Labor Party has described the bill on electoral reform as a permit for electoral larceny as it says it leaves the real power in the same political hands. As a result, the opposition party said it would not take part in any debate on the bill nor appoint any members to the committee which the bill seeks to establish [words indistinct] says it will not participate in any discussion on constitutional reforms [words indistinct] to its position not to contest any elections.

These decisions were taken at an emergency meeting on Wednesday night of the party's standing committee called to consider the bill. According to the JLP, the government had retracted certain reforms (?conceded) to the opposition in May without any consultation or notification to the opposition as of the day the bill was tabled. The JLP argued that there is no constitutional obstacles to the implementation of the reform agreed on in May. The party will hold a further emergency meeting this weekend to make decisions on the party's positions if the bill is passed in Parliament next Tuesday, and the party (?said) that the future of Jamaica will be decided between now and next Tuesday.

WPJ Comments on Reform

FL091244 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Workers' Party of Jamaica [WPJ] has called on government not to be frightened by JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] threats to boycotts and civil unrest in the current electoral reform impasse. In a statement yesterday the WPJ accused JLP opposition leader Edward Seaga of trying to get the establishment of a temporary electoral advisory committee instead of a permanent electoral commission and constitutional reform which is, he said, [what] the country badly needed. The WPJ said that while genuine electoral reform was desirable before the next elections, this reform must be geared towards giving working people greater control over their elected representatives. The party said these changes could not take place without constitutional changes.

Electoral Law Meeting Delayed

FL101504 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The debate (?with the view) to amend the electoral law will not begin in the House of Representatives today as was originally planned. Instead a meeting will be held tomorrow between representatives of the government and the opposition to try and resolve outstanding difficulties presenting (word indistinct) on electoral report. The decision to hold the meeting was announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Mr Keble Munn in a statement last night. Mr Munn said that the meeting was requested by the opposition JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] during what he described as behind the scene discussions. These discussions have been taking place since the proposed legislation was tabled despite the fact that the JLP has been publicly expressing its opposition to certain proposals in the bill.

Mr.Munn said that the parties had agreed that there would be no announcement about either the behind the scene discussions or that a meeting will be held tomorrow until today's meeting at the house. However, he said he was issuing the statement last night following newspaper reports quoting JLP sources as disclosing that the parties will be meeting tomorrow. Minister Munn said that despite certain allegations by the JLP, the major outstanding issue to be resolved has to do with the opposition continuing to insist that it has no faith in the public service's position to be allowed to appoint the chief electoral officer. The government will be represented at tomorrow's meeting by Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson, Attorney General Carl Rattray, Public Service Minister Howard Cooke and Mr Munn. The Jamaican Labor Party delegation will be led by Mr Hugh Shearer, Senator Bruce Golding and Mr Smith as the other member.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY RESIGNS

FL101506 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The national executive of the People's National Party [PNP] has accepted the resignation of Mr Ralph Brown the party's general secretary. The resignation becomes effective immediately after the PNP's annual conference which will (?take place) from September 12 till 16. Mr.Brown, who is the minister of local government, told the (words indistinct) of national executive that he wished to be relieved of the post (words indistinct). Meanwhile former PNP General Secretary Dr (name indistinct) said that he is available (words indistinct) when the post becomes vacant in September. However, he has said that he will not be campaigning.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON NONALINED MOVEMENT

FL070106 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL

[National television news interview with Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, foreign affairs minister of Guyana, during the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Questions in Spanish and answers in English fading in Spanish--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, what is your opinion on the declaration issue by the [nonalined countries] conference in regards to the situation on colonialism in the Caribbean?

[Answer] I believe that the declaration we passed here in Colombo in regards to the existence of colonialism and the traces of colonialism in our own region--in the Caribbean and Latin America--is very important. Various countries have dealt with and identified with the case of Puerto Rico and Belize, among others. I believe that the support which the nonalined countries has given on this occasion will strengthen the peoples' determination in their respective countries to continue their just struggle to achieve their legitimate demands for self-determination and independence.

[Question] Mr Minister, how do you regard the fact that the sixth [nonalined countries] summit conference will be held in Havana, and what is the importance of this in regards to the struggle against colonialism in the Caribbean?

[Answer] We are of course inordinately pleased that the first summit in our hemisphere is being held in Cuba. I believe that the summit in Havana will clearly establish that Latin America and the Carribbean have important roles in the whole process of restructuring international relations, in the political as well as in the economic aspects.

We believe that this summit is important and we should take the opportunity to carry out what I would call the integration of Latin American and the Caribbean with the rest of the Third World, with the peoples of Africa and Asia and with some areas of Europe which share our same opinions and principles of anti-imperialism, anticolonialism, antineocolonialism, antiracism and [against] all forms of foreign domination. I believe that the peoples of the Caribbean who are struggling for their independence and who have done so bravely over these last years can be confident with the fact that the policy of the nonalined countries movement is being established in our region at the summit level, and that this will give them greater encouragement to continue their struggle to achieve their final objective.

BURNHAM MARKS COUNTRY'S COOPERATIVE WEEK

FL091311 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The prime minister of Guyana, Mr Forbes Burnham, has renewed his country's commitment to make the cooperative sector a dominant one in the Guyanese economy. In a message to mark Guyana's cooperative week Mr Burnham said his government and the ruling People's National Congress stood firmly behind the cooperative movement. He said his government had enshrined the emphasis on the movement by officially naming the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Presently the Guyanese economy is a trisectoral one dominated by the state sector which controls about 80 percent. The state sector is followed by the private sector then the cooperative sector. Mr Burham said his government would do all that is required to make the cooperative movement a dominant sector in Guyana's economy. He said his party would propose that the vanguard economic role of the cooperative movement be entrenched in a new constitution now being drafted for Guyana.

BRAZIL

PAPER CONDEMNS MARINES' PRESENCE IN COSTA RICA

PY110302 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jul 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Through the backyard"]

[Text] The news that the United States has deployed 'Marines' to the Nicaraguan border preparing for an alleged evacuation of American civilians brings to memory other circumstances in which Washington acted, in the foreign sector, with a degree of inability and ineptness which is in not in keeping with its responsibilities as a world power. The operation which is being implemented in Costa Rica is complicated and less effective than an evacuation effected by aircraft carriers. This newest U.S. move only reinforces the 'imperialist' image the United States has earned for itself as a result of its lack of diplomatic subtleness. Actions of this nature are based on the false premise of a leadership which it no longer has and reinforce the impression that the United States has been approaching with naivete--which, worst of all, is poorly disquised--the Nicaraguan crisis since it worsened. After letting Somoza survive for so long, the United States is now preparing to cover the escape of, and to give haven to, an assassin, granting him a privilege it denied to the shah. These are the incredible feet of clay of a giant who has known better days.

PARAGUAY

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED BY BRAZILIAN STATE GOVERNOR

PY102055 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 8 Jul 79 p 6 PY

[Summary] A joint declaration was signed yesterday morning by Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion and the governor of the state of Sao Paulo, Paulo Salim Maluf, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Asuncion on 5-6 July.

The parties expressed their satisfaction over the agreement signed between the National Institute of Technology and Standards [INTN] and the Technological Research Institute [IPT] of the state of Sao Paulo aimed at developing technological and scientific programs in Paraguay. They also agreed to recommend their respective governments to adopt measures appropriate for the interconnection of the Tiete and Parana rivers in order to provide Paraguay with an outlet to the sea.

"The parties also expressed their satisfaction over and their support for the continuation of the technical and financial assistance of the Bank of the State of Sao Paulo (BANESPA) to the Higher Institute of Administrative Studies of Paraguay; the granting of scholarships for Paraguayan citizens to take professional training courses in the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service (SENAI) and in the National Trade Service (SENAC) as well as in the schools for higher studies of the state of Sao Paulo."

"They agreed to recommend to their governments the implementation of studies aimed at a better utilization of the free zone in the port of Santos, granted to Paraguay by the Brazilian Government."

The parties expressed their pleasure in recommending to their governments a feasibility study for the establishment of a connection between the railway systems of the two countries, and suggested that the Sao Paulo Airline (VASP) should make flights between Sao Paulo and Asuncion.

The two parties agreed to make efforts aimed at obtaining joint investments for productive and economic projects in general in Paraguay.

They also expressed their satisfaction at the marked increase in the overall exchange between both countries and recommended an increase in the commercial area in view of the important possibilities which the economies of the countries offer.

At the same time, both delegations stated their belief that studies should be conducted for the establishment of a program between the appropriate Paraguayan and Brazilian organizations, seeking the improvement of the Asuncion stock market and the establishment of a grain board in the same city.

They took the opportunity to recommend that their respective governments make joint efforts in the prospecting for petroleum and the search for new energy sources.

The Paraguayan and Brazilian delegations expressed their desire to continue their cooperation in order to carry out the aforementioned projects.

COURT REJECTS EXILES' PETITION TO ENTER COUNTRY

PY071925 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Jul 79 p 30 PY

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court has rejected a petition for a court injunction to enter the country filed by Waldino Ramon Lovera, Mario Malorquin and Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, members of the Popular Colorado Movement [MOPOCO]. In a lengthy decision, the court states that "it is not competent to pass a ruling on this request or to hear this case as court of first instance."

The court also states that "this petition should be rejected out of hand in view of provisions governing legal procedures, and in the light of constitutional and legal provisions leading to the logical conclusion that the Supreme Court has no competence to issue a decision, as if it were a first instance court, on the issuance of court injunctions established by Article 77 of our Constitution."

After several other considerations, the court rejected the petition filed by Waldino Ramon Lovera, Mario Malorquin and Miguel Gonzalez Casabianca, who contended that "as political exiles who have been outside the country for 20 years, and in the name of thousands of other fellow countrymen who are in the same situation as a result of the executive branch's arbitrary refusal to let us return to the country, we are hereby filing this petition for a court injunction to be able to enter the country." The Supreme Court's decision was signed by Justices Juan Felix Morales, Justo Pucheta Ortega, Augusto Fuster, Ramon Silva Alonso, and Angel Almada--who replaced Justice Cesar Garay, who is on leave.

PERU

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE EXTENDED

PA052252 Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 5 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian Government has extended the suspension of the constitutional guarantee which prohibits arrests without a judicial order for 30 more days. Certain constitutional guarantees were suspended in January on the eve of a general strike. Several magazines were also closed at that time. All guarantees were restored after 2 months except for the one on personal freedom, which will remain suspended for 1 more month as prescribed in the decree issued today. According to the decree, the reasons which prompted the suspension still prevail, alluding to the climate of social and labor agitation.